

## THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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HONOLULU, H. T., NOV. 17, 1900.

## WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Temperature—73 degrees.  
Barometer—30.1 degrees.  
Wind—S.W. 3 to 5 m.p.h.  
Rain—1.50 inches.  
Wet as far as the day—79.  
Mean relative humidity—81.

## WINDS.

Clear, falling air, mostly southwest.

## FORECAST FOR TODAY.

Clearing temporarily, rather likely to rain.

## The Holidays

WILL soon be here and the merchant who would be successful in securing the holiday trade must "hustle," and he must call to his aid an ally that will support him in his endeavors. That ally, steadfast and strong ally is newspaper advertising. It makes the wheels of business go round. In Honolulu our strongest ally is "The Republican," because it is the paper with the largest circulation. It has been chosen as a loyal, steadfast and winning ally by all of the most successful business men of the Hawaiian capital, and it is ready to help you make the coming holiday season the biggest in the history of your house.

The results of the election in the States show that the people of the United States were well satisfied with the administration of William McKinley and the republican party for the past four years and were quite content to continue the era of republican prosperity rather than try a return to the soup house period of the last democratic administration.

It shows that the people took to stock in the cry of imperialism set forth by the democratic party and by its candidate, Mr. Bryan, but believed rather in the manifest destiny of America to become a world power. It demonstrates that they are not in favor of hauling down the flag in the Philippines, but believe in expansion and all the attending trade benefits that follow in the wake of expansion.

It also shows that the American people are not ready to run riot after the financial fallacies advocated by Mr. Bryan. It shows that the successful financial administration of the republican party meets with the hearty approval of the American people and that they desire to continue it at least for four years more. Not only is President McKinley re-elected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate since Monroe's time, not even excepting Grant's second election, but he has behind him a republican congress with a larger majority than in the present congress, and he will have a senate with an almost two-thirds republican majority.

With this success for the republican party will come grave responsibilities. First and foremost must be the putting down of the insurrection in the Philippines, the reduction of the war taxes and a general reduction all along the line of the tariff.

Of great public works the Pacific cable and the Nicaragua canal are matters that must be taken up and decided at an early date. As the party conducts itself in the next two years will decide its continuance in the confidence of the people.

## SHARE FARMING.

The South is again reveling in an abundant cotton crop, the production for this year being estimated at 10,000,000 bales. With the exception of the years 1898 and 1899 this is the largest crop ever produced by the South, the crop for these years reaching the enormous total of 11,500,000 bales. But this year's crop is worth more than that of either '98 or '99, for the reason that that long cherished ideal, ten-cent cotton, has been reached.

In this enormous production of cotton in the South is a lesson for the sugar planters of Hawaii. Following the war the rehabilitation of the South was slow and painful. It was difficult to fit into the new order of things. Planters were hard up, and many of the younger negroes of the plantations rushed off to the towns to become "independent." Slowly and with difficulty the planters began life anew but the conditions were hard to meet. Finally the sharing plan was tried in a few localities and was found in the main to work well.

The hard times of the Cleveland administration required the most rigid economy on the part of the planters to maintain their plantations and carry their workmen along. But this economy was a good lesson. It taught the planter that cotton could be grown cheaper than it had been in the past, and it taught the share farmer that by careful attention to cultivation he could secure larger crops than he had formerly secured. This has resulted in greatly increased production

per acre in all the cotton growing states. In a review of the great crop of the year the New York Herald of two weeks ago paid particular attention to the profit sharing plan now in vogue throughout the cotton growing South. It is resulting in great good to the farmer, not only securing a living on the farm, but in a considerable number of cases establishing a home of his own. It is the influx of the young men to the cities. It is teaching them the value of money and that life on the old plantation is after all the most independent life in the world. He can raise his own chickens and watermelons, can produce his own butter, milk and eggs and pork and beans and ham, besides having a little to sell to the "town folks."

A few of the sugar plantations in Hawaii have tried share farming in the cultivation of cane and it has resulted well. The Republican believes that if the system were enlarged and its advantages shown to American farm hands and small farmers in the western states, that hundreds of them could be induced to come here and become laborers upon the plantations. To secure them, however, it will be necessary to furnish small houses that will afford comfortable quarters, and a small plot of ground for garden work. If share farming can result in the good it has in the cotton fields of the South, surely it will help materially in solving the labor question for the sugar plantations of Hawaii. Who will be first to try it with white labor?

## HIGH PRICES OF DRINKS AND THE EFFECT ON DRUNKENNESS.

In discussing the deaths of the Portuguese on Punchbowl and other recent deaths due to adulterated wines and liquors, especially swipes, an evening contemporary says:

"To what does this point? A calm and careful consideration would say that these people, finding that ordinary drink is too expensive for their purses, brew material which must be terribly deleterious to their stomachs when taken in small quantities, and deadly when taken in large doses. To prohibit the sale of liquor altogether would not put a stop to all this illicit brewing, however much it might put a stop to the consumption of liquor in other directions. There are two remedies which could be used—one, the Gothenburg system, which has answered so well in Sweden and the working of which has been explained in the local press again and again. The other the extension of the wine and beer license into town. Both would require legislation and both would meet with strong opposition from the saloon keepers."

The Republican agrees with its contemporary that the liquor monopoly in Honolulu under which excessive charges are made for light wine and beer operates against temperance and morality rather than in favor of it. Opposition to the present system, however, by which light wine and beer licenses would be granted, would not come solely from those impractical people who blindly declare that prohibition is the only means to check the evils resulting from the use of liquor.

California wine is not so cheap as has been said by an evening paper, the lowest price in the vineyards for wine that is fit to ship at the present time being 24 to 28 cents per gallon. A few years ago it did go down as low as 15 to 18 cents per gallon, but it has advanced since to the higher figures. But even at the highest figures given, wine houses such as the Portuguese are accustomed to in their home country can sell a glass of wine for five cents.

Better still, however, would be the introduction of five-cent beer as a preventive of the use of swipes and doctored wine. Beer is not a highly intoxicating liquor. In fact pure beer scarcely intoxicates at all, unless one endeavors to make a human tank of his system. Careful observation in prohibition communities or communities like that of Honolulu, where such a beverage as beer is made prohibitive, by high prices, for the poor man and the laboring man, leads to unlimited drinking of the vilest concoctions and an undue amount of drunkenness.

In saying this The Republican is in no wise making a plea for a "wide open town." It is opposed to the liquor business, per se, and if it had the power would absolutely prevent the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors. But since such a thing is impossible, the next best movement is to lessen the evils of drunkenness as much as possible. To create a monopoly whereby only the man who can afford to pay the exorbitant price of twenty-five cents for a glass of wine or beer can buy it, is unjust to the laborer who works for small wages. The laborer likes a glass of beer or wine occasionally as well as his richer and more fortunate neighbor, and when the price is made prohibitive to him he will very naturally seek his drinks at speak easys and swipe joints, and knowing that he cannot buy openly, will drink his fill while about it much to his damage. In other words, if he had the privilege of buying his glass of beer at a moderate price and in a reputable public house, as have workmen in the States and in Europe, he would take a reasonable amount and go home knowing he could get more whenever he desired, and not have to hide away in dark places, like a thief in the night, when he wanted a drink.

The number of cases of drunkenness in Honolulu is unduly large in proportion to the population, just as it is in every town where the restrictions are such that they lean over backwards in their efforts to suppress an evil that can never be suppressed; that can only be regulated.

This is readily shown by the reports of the labor bureau of the United States for certain western cities, just made public. Topeka, Kansas; Dubuque and Davenport, Iowa, and Quincy, Illinois, are all western cities of about the same size, Topeka having a population of 33,608. Dubuque 36,297, Davenport 35,254, and Quincy 36,252. Topeka is in a prohibition state and has no saloons, yet the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, shows the number of arrests to be as follows: 431 drunkenness, 217 dis-

turbing the peace, 88 assault and battery, 20 homicide, 153 vagrancy, 18 housebreaking, 86 larceny, 944 all other offenses; total, 1,537.

For the same period Dubuque, Iowa, formerly in a prohibition state, but which now has local option, the record shows: 143 licensed retail liquor saloons; arrests, 40 drunkenness, 27 disturbing the peace, 12 assault and battery, no homicide, 126 vagrancy; 3 housebreaking; 23 larceny, 32 all other offenses; total, 633.

Quincy, Illinois, shows: 124 licensed retail liquor saloons; arrests, 263 drunkenness, 283 disturbing the peace, 14 assault and battery, 1 homicide, 124 vagrancy, 18 housebreaking, 12 larceny, 139 all other offenses; total, 804.

Davenport, Iowa shows: 155 licensed retail liquor saloons; arrests, 29 drunkenness, 191 disturbing the peace, 90 assault and battery, no homicide, 170 vagrancy, 6 housebreaking, 95 larceny, 508 all other offenses; total, 1,098.

A glance at these figures tell their own story. Topeka has a few thousand less population than any one of the other towns and has no saloons. The total number of arrests in Topeka almost equals the total number in any two of the other towns, and the number of arrests for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, arrests which always arise from drinking, was 648 in Topeka as against a total of 437 in Dubuque, 480 in Quincy and 230 in Davenport. All these towns are great railroad centers, and, in addition, all of them, excepting Topeka are river towns having a large river commerce besides the railroad and manufacturing interests.

The amendment of the present laws cannot be gone at blindly, but should be studied carefully and with an eye to the best interests of the city as a whole by the legislators. Some method, it seems to us, should be devised by which the working man can get his five-cent glass of beer with as little trouble as the business man can get his twenty-five-cent fancy drink. If this were done, there is no question that drunkenness and the drinking of swipes and other poisonous compounds would be very materially reduced.

## CHICAGO AND DIVIDED SKIRTS

In refusing to allow Mrs. H. P. Colegrove to ride in divided skirts the directors of the Chicago horse show evinced a narrowness and bigotry one would hardly expect from that city. The prudish objection to divided skirts for women riders is due wholly to conservatism and is devoid of any sensible reasoning. The side-saddle is an abomination that places a woman in an awkward and cramped position nature never intended her to occupy. This is especially demonstrated when women attempt to do any cross country or mountain riding. It is simply impossible for a woman to make a two or three days' trip in a mountainous country on a side-saddle, while she can make the same trip as easily and with as little discomfort as a man on a cross-saddle.

As a matter of fact the side-saddle was never heard of until the time of Queen Elizabeth of England, when that freakish woman, wanting to be different from others of her sex, and wanting to be early recognized as a woman, when on horseback, owing to the similarity, at that time, of the riding habits of both sexes, she had devised a side-saddle which would readily distinguish the Queen from her retainers and court. The early attempts to introduce the side-saddle in France and in other countries on the continent were failures, and it was not until a century after Elizabeth had passed away that the side-saddle made any progress in France, and even then the women of the provinces refused to adopt it.

Hawaii as the birthplace of the modern divided skirt knows no such thing as a side-saddle among her many excellent women riders. Her women have long since learned the danger of using the side-saddle and the comfort of riding in the cross-saddle. It was here that the late Kate Field first gained her inspiration for her crusade against the side-saddle for women, her early experiences here demonstrating to that wonderfully clever woman the many benefits to be derived from riding as nature intended both men and women to ride. Now for Chicago, the progressive, to make war upon the cross-saddle and divided skirts stamps her as out-Bostoning Boston in senseless conservatism and prejudice.

Molten wood is a new invention by Mr. De Gall, inspector of forests at Lemur, France. By means of dry distillation and high pressure, the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducing the wood to a molten condition. After cooling off, the mass assumes the character of coal, yet without showing a trace of the organic structure of that mineral. This new body is hard, but can be shaped and polished at will; is impervious to water and acids, and is a perfect electrical nonconductor. Great results are expected from this new discovery.

No public official should accept dinners from a man who is seeking a contract with the department of the government over which the official presides. It may all be done in the most innocent manner imaginable, but it looks bad, nevertheless.

## The Monroe Doctrine.

[From the N. Y. Mail and Express.]

With the islands of the South seas covered by the flags of the powers, with Africa exploited for colonial objects, and with every native state of the Asiatic mainland, save China, reduced to vassalage, the republics of Latin America have cause to congratulate themselves anew that "the Colossus of the North" proclaimed the Monroe doctrine to the world, and gave proofs to France in Mexico and to England in Venezuela that back of that proclamation was the weight of its fleets and its armies. In view of what is happening elsewhere, the Monroe doctrine takes its place beside the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation—like it, abstract statements of a principle—as one of the three great facts in the history of the New World.

Had not the United States filed a caveat nearly three generations ago, it cannot be doubted that the ruthless program which the military states of Europe have been prosecuting even in the barren lands of Africa would have been in full force upon this continent. It was only a word, but under that word Mexico, the Haitian republics, the five states of Central America and the ten commonwealths beyond the Isthmus have appeared and sus-

tained themselves, and the new future of Cuba is just dawning in the Antilles. There have been repeated occasions in the turbulent history of the Latin republics to furnish a pretext for foreign interference, but no European state has dared to risk the anger of the nation that has stood sponsor for the younger commonwealths while laboriously they have been learning how to govern themselves. The New World presents today the spectacle, unique in this generation, of independent, aboriginal negro and mixed governments which go their way fearless of white aggression.

That these states are unmindful of their debt may not be believed, despite an occasional chaffing under necessary restrictions of trade, despite the occasional exultations of ill feeling among them, inspired by interested foreign influences. Should the day ever come when the United States will be constrained to take up arms in defense of its historic doctrine it is likely to find placed at its disposal the fleets and armies and resources of the 60,000,000 Latin-Americans who have come into the council of the nations under its protecting shadow.

## Effect of American Push.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Cuba, during four centuries of Spanish rule, had but 275 kilometers of public roads built. This represents about 170 miles, a kilometer being a little over three-fifths of a mile. Today there are, after two years of American occupation, 440 kilometers building, 492 under survey and 1,347 projected. The cost of the entire work will be \$13,628,841. A number of years will be taken to complete the work, but before American occupation has ceased, however early it may be terminated, the building of roads by Spain will have been doubled. There is no spot where the American flag is planted that there has not followed improvement.

## SIERRA WILL NOT SAIL.

Mariposa to Take Her Place on First Schedule Run.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A large number of people who bought tickets for Australian ports and Honolulu and expected to sail on the Oceanic company's new steamer on the 21st will be badly disappointed. The Sierra will not sail on that date and the Mariposa will go out in her stead. The Sierra is partly expected on the 16th. If she gets here she will have made the trip from Philadelphia in thirty-five days, or ten days faster time than the record. Should she make this record-breaking voyage she will have to be fully cooled and have her machinery overhauled and tested, all of which will require more than five days' time.

The Mariposa is due on the 16th, and to turn her around by the 21st means work on her day and night. Her officers and crew will be badly disappointed at their short stay in port, but somebody has to suffer. The Sierra will sail on December 16th and will have her Christmas turkey on the deep.

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